The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 6. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1897. PRICE, 3 CENTS

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after January 4th, 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	FAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MA'L P M	P. M.
Philadelphia	‡7.25	‖10.20	‖2.02	‖3.46	‖5.59	7.45
Baltimore	6.25	‖ 8.50	12.05	2.00	5.27	11.56
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.50	4.27	6.53	
Farnhurst	‖ 8.22		‖ 2.58			
New Castle	8 27		3.03		7:06	
State Road	‖8.33		‖ 3.08		‖ 7:11	
Bear	‖8.38		‖ 3.13		7:16	
Porter	8.45			4.51	7:23	
Kirkwood	8.50		‖ 3.22		7:28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		‖ 3.31		‖ 7:36	
Armstrong	‖ 9.03				7:40	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.40	5.16	7:46	12.39
Townsend	9.17		‖ 3.48	5.25	7:54	
Blackbird	‖ 9.22		‖ 3.52		‖ 7:59	
Gr'n Spring	‖ 9.27		‖ 3.58		‖8:05	
Clayton	9.33	12.07	4.05	5.37	8:10	12.57
Smyrna...LV	9 23	11.57	3.52	5.27	8:00	
Brenford	‖9.38		‖ 4.10		8:15	
Cheswold	‖9.43		‖ 4.15		‖ 8:21	
Dupont			‖ 4.18			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.25	5.56	8:31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	‖12.29	4.31	6.02	8:37	a 1.24
Woodside	‖10.11		‖ 4.37			
Viola	‖10.15		‖ 4.41			
Felton	10.20	‖12.40	4.46	6.14		a 1.38
Harrington	10.32	12.53	5.02	6.24		1.50
Farmington	‖10.40	a 1.00		‖ 6.32		
Greenwood	‖10.48	a 1.07		‖ 6.40		
Bridgeville	10.56	‖ 1.15		6.49		a 2.14
Cannons	‖11.01			‖ 6.54		
Seaford	11.11	1.26		7.02		2.28
Laurel	11.22	‖ 1.36		7.13		‖ 2.39
Delmar	11.32	1.46		7.24		2.56
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS. P. M.
Delmar	11.08			‖8.00	‖2.36	‖8.45
Laurel	‖ 1.21			8.10	2.36	3.56
Seaford	1.34			8.24	‖2.46	4.10
Cannons				‖ 8.31		‖ 4.18
Bridgeville	p 1.48			8.37	‖ 2.57	4.25
Greenwood				‖ 8.45		‖ 4.33
Farmington				‖ 8.53		‖ 4:41
Harrington	2.22		‖8.05	9.06	3.18	4:52
Felton	2.32		8.14	9.16	‖ 3.28	5:01
Viola			‖8.18	‖ 9.20		‖ 5:05
Woodside			‖8.22	‖ 9.24		‖ 5:09
Wyoming	2:44	‖7.00	‖8.29	9.31	‖ 3.39	5:16
Dover	2.50	7.05	8.33	9.38	3.45	5:23
Dupont		‖7.10				
Cheswold		‖7.16		‖ 9.48		‖ 5:32
Brenford		‖7.21		‖ 9.53		‖ 5:36
Smyrna...LV		7.16	8.42	9.49	3.52	5:27
Clayton	‖ 3.06	7.26	8.52	9.59	4.02	5:41
Gr'n spring		‖7.30				‖ 5:46
Blackbird		‖7.36		‖10.08		‖ 5:52
Townsend		7.41	9 06	10.13	4.15	5:57
Middletown	3.29	7.51	9.15	10.23	4.24	6:06
Armstrong		‖7.55				‖ 6:10
Mt Pleasant		7.59		‖10.32		6:14
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40		6:25
Porter		8.15	‖ 34	10.46	4.41	6:30
Bear		‖8.20		‖10.51		6:35
State Road		8.25		‖10.56		6:39
New Castle		8.31	9.45	11.02		6:44
Farnhurst		‖8.36	‖9.50	‖11.07		
Wilmington	4 15	8.45	9.58	11.17	5.05	6:56
Baltimore	6.31	10.40	11.15	12.40	6.55	8:48
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10.46	12.06	5.52	7:51
	a m.	a m.	a m.	p m.	p m.	p m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"p" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"‖" Stops to leave passengers from Middle town and points south.

"|" Stops to let off passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 8.15, 11.15, a. m., 3.50, 4.30 6 15, 6.35, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 6.39 a. m. and 10 19 p m., daily, 8.31, 9.45, 11.02 a. m., 1.18, 5 36, 6 44, 7.22 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.24 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.37 a. m. week-days, 5.38 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.52 a. m., week-days, 1.45 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days. Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.37 a. m., 5.38 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 3 20 p. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.37 a. m. week-days and 5.38 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. Returning, leave Berlin 6.59 a m and 2.48 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday only.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.22 a. m., and 5.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 6.50 a. m., and 1.40 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.45 p. m., week days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.55 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.15 a. m., week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.05 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. week-days and 2.47 p m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

CONNECTIONS.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton, with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect January 24th, 1897.
TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE
WILMINGTON DEPOT EAST BOUND.

‡ Express trains.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

New York, week-days, 3.13, ‖10.35, a. m ‖12.21, ‖2.29, ‖3.28 5.32, 7 39, ‖11 p. m Sun days, 3.13, ‖11.25, a. m. 3.28, 5.32, ‖7.39, ‖11.00 p. m.

Philadelphia, week-days, 3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 7.36, 8.25, 9.15, ‖10.01, ‖10.25, 11.20, a. m., ‖12.21, 12.40, ‖2.29, 3.28, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, 7.39, 9.15 ‖11.00 p. m. Sundays, 3.13, 7.36, 8.50, ‖11.25 a. m., 12.20, 3.28, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, 7.39, 9.15, ‖11.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, 3.13, 5.55, 6.40, 7.20, 7.36, ‖8.29 9.15, ‖10.01, ‖10.25, 11.20 a.m., 12.40, ‖2.29, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, 7.39, 9.15, ‖11 p. m. Sun days, 3.13, 7.36, 8 50, ‖11.25 a. m., 12 20, 3 28, 3.50, 5 32, 6 30, 7 39, 9.15, ‖11.00, p. m.

Atlantic City, week-days, ‡7.20, a. m., ‖12.21, ‖2.29, p. m., Sundays, ‡7 36 a. m.

Cape May, week-days, m., 8.25 a m, ‖2.29, p m.,

Baltimore and Washington, week-days, 4.19 7.20, 8.49, ‖11 a. m., ‖12.55, 12.07, 2.54, 4.03, 4.57, 6.16, 7 18 9 p. m. Sundays, 4.13, 7.02, 8.4 a m. ‖12.55, 12.07, 2.54, 4.57, 1919 p. m Baltimore and way stations, daily. 7.20, a. m 2.54 p.m.

Newark, Del., week-days, 4.13, 7.20, 8.49 ‖11 a. m., 2.54, ‖4 03, 4.57, ‖6.16, 7.35, 8.19, ‖12.55 p m.

Sundays, 4.13, 7.20, 8.49 a. m. 2.54, 4.57, 7.35, 8.19p. m.

Pittsburg, week-days, 6.16, p. m., Sundays, 4 57 p m.

Chicago via Cincinnati and Indianapolis 8.49 a m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily ‖12.55, and 8.19, p. m.

New Orleans and Memphis via Bristol and Chattanooga, week days 6.16 p. m. Sundays, 4.57. Through sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

Singerly accommodation, daily 7.20, a. m., 2.54, 7.35, p. m:

Landenburg accommodation, week-days, 10.27, a. m., 2.54 4.57, p. m. Sundays, 10, a. m., 4.57, p. m.

Leave Market Street Station

Philadelphia, week-days, 3 30 p m

Baltimore, week-days, 2.50 p. m.

Landenburg and way stations, week days, 6.45, 10 20, a. m., 2 50, 5.20, p. m. Sundays, 9.55, a. m., 5.20, p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street Station for Wilmington, week-days, 3.30, 6.15 7.10, 8.15 , 9 30, ‖10 25, 11.30, a. m., ‖12.20, 1.38 ‖3.50, 4.20, 4.30, ‖5 15, 5.41, 6 00, 6.30, 7.40, 8.45, ‖ 11.35, p. m.

Sundays, ‖3.50, ‖8.15, 9.00, 11.30, a.m., ‖12.20, 11.36, 1.50, ‖4.20, 4 30, 6 30, ‖7 40 11.30, p. m.

Telephone 193.

Rates to Western points lower than via any other line.

C. O. SCULL, General Passenger Agent.
W. M. GREENE, General Manager.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE IN 1897.

FICTION: The Martian, the new novel by Du Maurier, the eagerly expected successor to "Trilby," begun in October Number, 1896, with illustrations from the author's drawings. A new novel by Frank R. Stockton—developing a Twentieth Century Renaissance—Full of humorous situations and characteristically illustrated. A Pair of Patient Lovers, by William Dean Howells. Other striking novelettes by American authors. Short stories by Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Harding Davis, Owen Wister, John Kendrick Bangs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins, and other popular writers.

SCIENCE: Story of the Progress of Science during the Nineteeth Century, a series of papers by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, supplemented by contributions on special subjects by expert scientists. Articles on the relations of curious psychological manifestations to physiology by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

AMERICAN FEATURES: The Mexico of To-day, a series by Charles F. Lummis, splendidly illustrated—the result of a recent visit to Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Mexico is preeminently a silver-producing country, and its monetary operation rest entirely on a silver basis. Owing to the keen discussion of certain economic problems in connection with issues of urgent importance in American politics, these papers, will command general attention. American Historical Papers by Woodrow Wilson, John Bach MacMaster, and James Barnes. The true story of Sheridan's Ride, by Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Continuation of Howell's Personal Reminiscences of eminent literary Americans.

AFRICA AND THE EAST: White Man's Africa, a fully illustrated series of papers by Poultney Bigelow, the result of personal observations during a recent trip to Africa, covering the whole field of European exploitation of that country. Illustrated articles by Stephen Bonsal on the transformations going on in Eastern Siberia, recently visited by the author. Hungarian Sketches, written and drawn by F. Hopkinson Smith. The full story of the recent Coronation of the Czar, by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated by R. Canton Woodville, who was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint a picture of the ceremony.

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Harper's Weekly IN 1897.

With the end of 1896 HARPER'S WEEKLY will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the zeal and power at its command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishment of science, arts, and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions and of manners.

What the WEEKLY has been in its spirit and purpose, these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be.

It is impossible to announce with precision all that the WEEKLY will contain during the year 1897. It were as easy to announce what is about to happen in the world, what triumphs for good government are to be won, what advances of the people are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of the war and peace, what is to happen in the far East, what is to be the state of Europe twelve months hence, what new marvels of science are to be revealed, or what are to be the achievements of arts and letters, for the WEEKLY is to be a pictorial record of all this.

Cartoons will continue to be a feature.

Serial Stories. A New England story by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January. A tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks, by Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," will follow. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by Mr. Peter Newell.

More Short Stories will appear in the WEEKLY than it has been possible to publish during 1896.

Departments: Mr. W. D. Howells's "Life and Letters" have been among the most charming features of periodical literature; Mr. E. S. Martin, and others will contribute observations on what is going on in "This Busy World;" "Amateur Sport" will remain the most important department of its kind in the country.

The WEEKLY will continue to present to its readers the world's news most interesting to Americans, to make important advances in both the literary and artistic features, and to retain for itself the leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

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Harper's Bazar IN 1897.

The BAZAR, a thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its Thirtieth Volume in 1897.

As a fashion journal it is unsurpassed, and is an indispensible requisite for every well-dressed woman. Katharine De Forest writes a weekly letter on current fashions from Paris. In New York Fashions, and in the fortnightly pattern-sheet supplement, ladies find full details, directions, and diagrams for gowns, wraps, and children's clothing. Sandoz, Baude, and Chapuis draw and engrave the newest and finest Parisian designs every week.

The serials for 1897 will be: The Red Bridge Neighborhood, by Maria Louise Pool; and Father Quinnalton, by Octave Thanet. Short stories will be constantly presented by brilliant writers, among whom are Mary E. Wilkins, Harriet Prescott, Spofford, Marion Harland, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Viola Roseboro, and Margaret Sutton Briscoe.

What Woman are Doing in various parts of the Union well form a series of special interest.

Other interesting features are *The-Out-Door Woman*, devoted to healthful sports and pastimes; *Music*, a weekly critical summary of music in New York; *Amateur; Theatricals, Embroidery and Needlework, Ceremony and Etiquette, Good Housekeeping*, "What Girls are Doing," "*Current Social Events*," and *Personals* gleaned from original sources.

Women and Men. Colonel T. W. Higginson will continue his valuable essays.

Answers to Correspondents. This column is conducted for the benefit and convenience of readers, and all questions received are answered in rotation, as promptly and fully as practicable.

Art. The Bazar is a notable picture-gallery, reproducing the most beautiful works of American and foreign artists, as presented in the annual Paris and New York exhibition.

Wit and Humor. Everybody turns for a hearty laugh to the Bazar's last page.

An All-round Woman's Paper.—What more appropriate gift can be made to wife, daughter or sister than a subscription to Harper's Bazar? Secure it as a welcome visitor in your household for 1897.

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Harper's Bazar.

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My Matrimonial Agency

MY scheme was that a marriage should be arranged between Uncle James and Miss Stubbs. Not that it was my business in the least—that did not hinder me from interfering; nor that the chief parties concerned were at all suited to each other—I never troubled my head about such minor details. I have always been fond of interfering with other people's affairs; not for their good at all, but simply for my own pleasure. I have the greatest sympathy with people who put their fingers into neighboring pies, providing they confess they do it for their own enjoyment and not for the advantage of the pies; men do not kill foxes for food, but from love of sport; women interfere with their neighbors for exactly the same reason. Put your fingers, dear ladies, into one anothers pies, by all means; but remember that it is the finger and not the pie which derives pleasure from the operation! Having so much to see after in important matters, Providence seems sometimes in need of local agencies, to manage minor affairs in remote country districts—at least so I though in my young days—and I was more than ready to undertake the office of Providence's local agent. Therefore I decided that Uncle James should marry Miss Stubbs.

We met Miss Stubbs while we were traveling in Switzerland. She was a little, timid, washed-out old maid. Her besetting sin was gentleness; she was too gentle for anything. Once when my brother Tom was a little boy he was naughty, and mother thought her wisest course lay in the proverbial soft answer. Tom bore mother's soft answers as long as he could, but he was but youthful flesh and blood after all, and naughty at that; so at last he exclaimed; "I wish, mother, you wouldn't be so silly and gentle!"

Miss Stubbs always made me recall that early remark of Tom's; she was so very "silly and gentle." Then she added to her gentleness gentility, which is also a trying virtue to onlookers. What with her gentleness and her gentility, she spoke so softly that one could only hear half that she said, and that half was by no means stimulating mental food. She had pale hair and pale eyelashes and pale ideas; but underneath all that, the sweetest most unselfish nature that woman ever possessed. At first I laughed at her, she seemed so dumb and colorless; but as I grew to know her better I discovered many virtues and no faults in the faded little woman. She took a great fancy to me—because I was so young and strong and full of life, she said—and told me all her dreary history. Her parents were gentlepeople of good family, and late in life her father came into a small estate for which he had been waiting for years. But the estate was so greatly impoverished and so heavily encumbered that he was ruined by his succession to it; and he died of the disappointment, leaving his wife and only child with a miserable pittance; while the estate, which was strictly entailed, passed on to a distant cousin. Mrs. Stubbs survived her husband several years, but now she too was dead, and Miss Stubbs was as lonely as she was poor. There was something very pitiful to me about Miss Stubbs; she seemed to have missed all that makes life worth living—to have sat alone on the bank while the stream flowed by; and it has always seemed to me sadder to die of starvation on the bank than to be dashed to pieces by the current.

"My dear," she said to me one day when we had become intimate with each other, "don't say you want to see life—seeing is dreary work. I never wanted to see life, I wanted to live life, but I have never done either."

I took her thin hand in mine, and stroked it. "Were you unhappy when you were young?" I asked.

"Oh! no, not unhappy, my dear; but not happy, either. I am not complaining, for every one was very kind to me, and ready to give me little scraps of their lives to share; but no one seemed to realize that I wanted a life of my own."

"Poor Miss Stubbs!" I whispered.

"It is kind of you to be sorry for me, my dear Madge, but really I am not complaining. I have had a very peaceful lot compared with many women. But I have always had the feeling that there is such a great deal to be got out of life, and that I have somehow missed it all. There is plenty going on somewhere, but I am always out of it."

"I think I know what you mean; it it is dull to sit in the boxes when one wants to be on the stage."

"Exactly; and I have never even had the boxes; I have had to be content with dress circle."

"But did you never fall in love?" I asked, with extreme boldness.

The pale blue eyes filled with tears. "Yes, dear Madge. And I should like to tell you about it, only there is nothing to tell."

"Oh! please tell me as much as there is, even if there is nothing," I coaxed illogically.

"If there were more to tell, I think I shouldn't mind so much," said Miss Stubbs sadly; "I'd rather have a sad story than none at all. As it is, I haven't even the right to be unhappy; that isn't, of course, equal to the right to be happy, which some fortunate women have, but it is better than nothing. Why, Madge, my youth is over, and I have nothing left to remember it by—not even a love letter. I think if I had had just one love letter that I couldkeep always and read over and over again, I should be content; for then I should feel that I had one flower left out of the summer of life."

"But do tell me what happened," I urged.

"Nothing happened. I once met some one whom I loved very much, and I think he loved me; but I am not even sure of that. I sometimes feel I'd give everything I have if I could only be sure of that, but I'm not. He was a young man who had his way to make in the world; and my dear father—as I have told you before—thought a great deal of our family and position, and considered the man I loved was not good enough for me. So he just put a stop to our friendship."

"And you tamely submitted?"

"What else could I do? My dear father was a very stern man, and I dared not disobey him."

And as I gazed into the timid face I realized that poor Miss Stubbs had not needed much coercion to make her give up her day dream at her stern father's command.

"What was your lover like?" I asked.

"Oh! my dear, he was the handsomest man I ever saw, with such attractive manners," she replied.

"Was he tall?" I asked. (Being five-foot-nine myself, I had a profound contempt for little men).

"Yes, dear, and such a fine figure; nice broad shoulders, you know, and a splendid carriage."

I could not help wondering how a fine handsome man could have fallen in love with such a colorless nonentity of a woman, but—as I have frequently noticed—there is no accounting for tastes.

I was filled with pity for poor Miss Stubbs; it seemed so sad to go through life without ever really living, as she had done; and thus it was that my great scheme occurred to me. What a good thing it would be if Uncle James would marry Miss Stubbs, and so give her some comfort at the end of her life! I said comfort, because I was afraid happiness was no longer possible to her; that had disappered forever with the vanished fairy prince of her youth; but a comfortable old age is not a thing to be despised, and at present the little woman was poor and desolate. I felt that Uncle James was an inadequate substitute for the lost hero whom Miss Stubbs had described to me; but, on the other hand, what man with the smallest pretension to heroism would throw the handkerchief to a plain, frightened, little spinster of an uncertain age?

Uncle James was mother's only brother. He was a worthy middleaged bachelor—rather short and increasingly stout—and was the apotheosis of commonplace respectability. He possessed a kind heart and a dogmatic manner; and he lived chiefly at his club, and thought a great deal too much about things to eat: Tom said that his highest feelings were aroused only by pork chops, but Tom was always rather severe on Uncle James. When my uncle didn't talk about the food at the club, he talked about shares and investments, so it was no wonder that Tom and I thought him rather an old bore, though we were always kind to him because he was a relation. This, then, was the victim I yearned to offer upon Miss Stubb's shrine, and I divulged my scheme to mother.

Mother laughed. "I should be very glad for your uncle to marry," she said, "as it worries me to think of him all alone, especially when he is gouty. But how could you expect him, or any other man, to fall in love with that faded old maid?"

"Oh! I don't expect him to fall in love," I replied; "he is far too old. But I should like to see Miss Stubbs comfortably settled, and I am sure she would be a good, peaceful, little wife. Besides, Uncle James isn't exactly the sort of person to win a beautiful princess for his bride."

"Poor James! And yet he had his beautiful princess once, like other men."

"Tell me about it, mother. You don't mean that that prosaic old uncle of mine was ever in love?"

"I do, though; he was dreadfully in love once, years and years ago. He used to tell me a lot about the girl, and how happy he would be if only he could win her, though he hardly dared to hope she would ever look at him. I never knew exactly what happened; but he wrote to me saying that the thing was finally at an end, and begging me never to mention Annie Lorimer's name to him again. And I never have done so."

"What a pretty name! Was she pretty, too?"

"I never saw her," replied mother, "but James used to say she was lovely; a dainty, exquisite, fairy-like girl, as fragile as a bit of china, with golden hair and blue eyes and a lovely complexion. She danced beautifully, and was just the type to attract James, who had always been accustomed to big strong women." (Mother is quite as tall as I am, and my grandmother was even taller.)

"Poor Uncle James!" I said. "It is funny to imagine his caring for anything except pork chops and safe investments."

"He cared enough for Annie Lorimer five-and-twenty years ago," replied mother.

When our Swiss trip was over and we were settled at home again, I induced mother to invite Uncle James and Miss Stubbs to pay us a visit at the same time. She said it was an absurd arrangement and would lead to nothing, but she sent the invitations, nevertheless. Father and mother always let me do as I like and have the things I want, because I am the only daughter. Girls with a shoal of sisters don't get nearly as much of their own way as I do. People always think more of an odd cup and saucer than of a whole tea set; and yet I sometimes think it must be jollier to be one of a teaset, after all.

"You are too fond of acting as an amateur Providence, Madge," mother said; "but I don't mind helping you this once."

Mother always says "this once" about kind things she has done every day in the past, and will do every day in the future; but she seems to think that the expression protects her from the well founded charge of over-indulgence.

So Uncle James and Miss Stubbs came to stay with us. My uncle arrived first; and as he sat with mother and me in the morning room, he asked: Is anyone else staying with you Jane?"

"Only Miss Stubbs," replied mother; 'and she arrives this afternoon. We met her at Lucerne, you know."

"Oh! some girl that Madge took a great fancy to, isn't she?"

"I took a great fancy to her," I answered; "but she isn't a girl. She is quite old."

"What a nuisance!" said Uncle James, in his sharp manner. "I hate old women, and old maids especially."

"You won't hate her, James," said mother, soothingly; "she is so quiet, and unobtrusive that you'll hardly know she is in the house." Then she smiled slyly at me, and I felt my matrimoninl plans foredoomed to failure.

"At that moment Miss Stubbs arrived, and mother and I ran into the hall to meet her. She looked as faded and washed-out as ever, and as I followed her and mother into the morning room I sighed over the futility of my well-meant scheme.

"Let me introduce my brother to you," mother began. "James this is"

——But before she could finish her sentence Uncle James jumped up and seized Miss Stubbs by both hands, crying: "Why, Annie! you don't mean to say that it is you, come back to me after all these years?" And there was a look on his face that the tendered pork chops and the safest investments had never been able to call forth.

Miss Stubbs was quite flushed, and trembling all over. "And it is really you, James? I never dreamed that I should see you again."

"This is Annie Lorimer that I used to tell you about, Jane," explained uncle James, turning to mother, but still keeping Miss Stubb's hands in his, "but why on earth did you call her Miss Stubbs.

Miss Stubbs answered for mother. "They only knew me as Miss Stubbs, James. When my father came into that estate which proved such a disappointment to him he had to give up the name of Lorimer and take that of Stubbs; and I suppose I never mentioned that my name had once been Lorimer."

As we all sat at tea together I meditated deeply on the romantic situation and thought how sad it must be to be parted from a fine, handsome man, such as Miss Stubbs had described to me, and from a golden-haired fairy such as uncle used to talk about to mother; and then to meet them five-and-twenty years afterward, transformed into a fat old bachelor and a faded old maid. But my cup of amazement was full when I heard Uncle James say.

"What have you been doing to keep yourself so young, Annie? You hardly look a day older than when I last saw you."

And Miss Stubbs replied: "You also are scarcely altered a bit, James. I should have known you anywhere."

This fairly knocked me over. It is absurd to say that love is blind. Love not only sees beauties and virtues no one else sees, but what it has once seen it sees always. It is very funny and interesting!

The next day I said to Miss Stubbs: "Whatever made yoo say Uncle James was tall when you described him to me?"

"Because he is tall. Don't you think your uncle is a very fine man my dear?"

"I don't know; he always seemed rather short to me, somehow," I stammered awkardly.

Miss Stubbs smiled. "To you, yes; but you are so exceptionally tall, you know."

Whereby I learned that height is after all, only a question of proportion.

Not long after this Uncle James asked me in his sharp masterful way, "What possessed you, Madge, when you told me that Annie was old? Why she is no more old than I am."

I felt confused. "She seemed rather old to me, somehow," I stammered.

My uncle smiled. "You, yes; but you are so absurdly young, you know."

Whereby I learned that age also is a question of proportion.

On the day that Uncle James and Aunt Annie were married and mother said to me; I think that Providence helped my managing little girl with her plans this time."

"No, mother," I answered. "Providence took it out of my hands altogether and finished the business alone, and did it a million times better than I could have imagined,"

Mother smiled.

"You see," I continued, my scheme was to bring two rather uninteresting middle-aged people together and insure a dull and comfortable old age for them; but Providence's plan was to reunite two true lovers, who had waited for each other for a quarter of century and make them young again and happy with the highest sort of happiness. The ways of Providence are better than our ways, after all; aren't they, mother?"

"As the heavens are higher than the earth," said mother, softly.—(The Woman at Home.)

Washington . . . Letter

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations having amended the arbitration treaty to meet the objections to it, by the insertion of a sentence excepting from arbitration, except by special agreement, all questions affecting the foreign or domestic policy of either of the contracting parties or the relations of either with any other nation, and by striking out that portion which gave King Oscar, of Sweden, authority to name the umpire, has reported the treaty to the Senate with a recommendation that it be ratified, and there is now little doubt of its speedy ratification. Another treaty has just been signed with Great Britain and sent to the Senate. It provides for a determination of a portion of the Alaska Boundary line.

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Had President-elect McKinley tried ever so hard, he could not have pleased the old-soldier element of the party more than he has done by the selection of General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be his Secretary of War. Gen. Alger is also popular with the party at large, and the Michigan delegation in Congress is especially well pleased with the honor bestowed upon him.

—

Ex-Queen Lil, of Hawaii, who is now in Washington, is very discreet in her utterances as to her object in visiting the United States at this time, but one of her hangers-on has let the cat out of the bag, by stating that she thought President Cleveland ought, before retiring from office to replace her upon the throne. She has been badly advised if she thinks any such thing as that can be accomplished. Although Mr. Cleveland was at one time very anxious to restore the deposed Queen to authority, there is reason to believe that he has long since realized the mistake he made in his policy towards Hawaii, and that he would not now carry it out if he could. And everybody, included the Ex-Queen ought to know that he could not if he wanted to.

—

Several anti-Republican Senators made quite a bluff at opposing the bill authorizing President McKinley to appoint delegates to represent this country at any international monetary conference that may be called by any other country or that he in his judgment may deem advisable to all but when it came up to the scratch only four votes were cast against the bill in the Senate. No trouble is expected in getting the bill through the House. A notable feature of the short debate which preceded the passage of the bill by the Senate was the speech made by Senator Hoar, who, when abroad last year made it a point to secure information on the growth of bimetallism in Europe. He expressed the positive opinion that international bimetallism was bound to come in time. As to the length of time, he said: "if not in three months, then in three years. It will be stronger twelve months hence than it is to-day, and it is stronger to-day than twelve months ago." Mr. Hoar quoted original letters in his possession to show why he believed that four great nations, the United States, England, France and Germany, were steadily advancing towards bimetallism.

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While there are few Republicans in Congress who would have named Mr. Lyman J. Gage, had they been asked to select President MbKinley's Secretary of the Treasury, all of them agree in commending the choice now that it has been made by Maj. McKinley. Many Republican Senators and Representatives are personally acquainted with Mr. Gage, and those who have not that honor are familiar through others with his splendid business career in Chicago, where he has resided for more than forty years. From a business standpoint there is not a flaw in the record of Mr. Gage; from a political standpoint, there is one flaw: He voted for Cleveland when he was elected President the first time. The best proof that Mr. Gage regretted his action in that case is found in the fact that he did not vote for Cleveland the second and third time that he was a candidate and that he was especially active in the support of McKinley and Hobart and honest money, during the late campaign. His administration of the Treasury department is likely to be very strong in business, and somewhat indifferent in partisan politics. Under existing circumstances, this may be the best possible sort of an administration of that important branch of the Government, not only for the Country but for the Republican party.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of	$100 Cash	$ 400.00
20 Second "	" $100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*	2,000.00
40 Third "	" $ 25 Gold Watches	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month		$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to serve as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,

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Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEB. 6, 1897.

AN EXAMPLE.

At the age of eighteen years George B. Roberts, the late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, entered the employ of that great corporation. Opportunity, capacity and industry put him at the head of this great organization, presumably the leading railroad of the country as Mr. Roberts was recognized as the ablest among railroad presidents. His life, his attainments, his success serve as an example of what an American boy can accomplish. He was born in 1833 at the place where he lived and died, near Philadelphia. His promotion from rodman in 1851 through the fourth vice presidency in 1869 to the presidency of the great Pennsylvania system in 1880 was gradual, step by step. It was the result of merit. He was an indefatigable worker and some months since his health gave way. He died Saturday, Jan. 30th, having the respect and regard of the vast army of the Pennsylvania company.

On Wednesday the Board of Directors elected First Vice President Frank Thompson to succeed Mr. Roberts This is another instance of meritorious promotion. Mr. Thompson also began railroading early in life, when he was only 17 years old, taking a course of four years in the Altoona shops. He was born in 1841 and when Col. Thos. A. Scott, who was Mr. Robert's immediate predecessor, became Assistant Secretary of War he selected the young engineer as his chief assistant and sent him into the field. Mr. Thompson proved himself equal to the greatest emergencies, meeting the expectations of Col. Scott. Leaving the army he became superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and in October 1882 Mr. Thompson was elected Second Vice President of the organization of which he is now the head, fully equipped by hard work for the responsible place he has been called to fill Among other reforms introduced by him as general manager is the block-system which has added to the reputation of the Pennsylvania as the safest road in the country.

President Thompson is said to be as great a success socially as he is in business. He entertains handsomely at his beautiful home "Corkerhill," near Merion Station, having among his friends the foremost citizens of this nation and many foreigners of birth and distinction. He evidently has learned how to work to advantage.

FACTIONAL FOOLISHNESS.

We are glad to see signs of repentance on the part of the TRANSCRIPT of Middletown. Its editor, McKendree Downham, has awakened to the fact, that his beloved Higgins faction is in a decided minority in Delaware; but before he and his friends are permitted to return, a fitting penance must be exacted by the true Republicans of the State.—"Milford Chronicle."

We have no desire to keep alive factional politics but we do like our readers to know the manner and style of argument of the paid Addicks organs. On Jan. 16th we answered the "small fry" charges of the "Chronicle," showing that Mr. Addicks defeated the Republican ticket in New Castle county by the nomination of a county ticket though the Republicans united have 3000 majority here. Had Mr. Addicks done differently in this county the full Union Republican ticket of Kent county would have been given their just privileges. As he always has done he risked more than he knew. The "Chronicle" refers not to our argument, it cannot afford it, but because we believe in justice to all it sees "signs of repentance." And the one half unpurchased and unpurchasable Republican voters of the State because they differed with the other half and their purchased allies, and principally because of the purchases, must do "fitting penance"! This is not only the attitude of the "Chronicle" but of others. To drive is their motto, and the driving leads to wreck and defeat. It is foolish factional politics; it has not worked; it will not work now nor in the future. If the Republicans of Delaware follow these notions, though they have an actual majority of several thousand fairly counted, the future holds only defeat. It is not unseasonable even now to think of these matters. Personally we have neither penance nor repentance. All are liable to mistakes but neither the "Chronicle" nor any other organ of its class has ever pointed out our mistakes. They call names and they abuse. We have always thought Henry Clay noble in his choice of the right in preference to the presidency. Any man can afford to chose a minority if he thinks himself in the right.

The "Sussex Republican" says: "Any attempt on the part of the Republican members of the Sussex Levy Court to make political capital out of it or to pay the Democratic party in its own coin will result disastrously to the Republicans." And this is supposed to be the Republican organ of Sussex county. Why don't it come out to its true colors?

In the above quotation and comment the "Daily Republican," another organ accused of being paid, shows its factional foolishness. In the same issue it heaps abuse upon the Democrats for "making political capital" and yet because the Georgetown paper gives not only good advice morally but politically it insinuates that the paper is not Republican. It feeds certain minds without the means of knowing any better upon this stuff. It is hurtful; it is foolish factional politics; but what do organs paid for their services care? Republicans of any faction and no faction should frown upon this harmful foolishness.

KENT COUNTY has nine members in its Levy Court. Five were voted for last November. On Tuesday Clerk Dickson swore in the Democrats and with the four holding over Democrats they proceeded to organize. The five Republicans gained entrance to the Levy Court room and proceeded to organize by electing Thos. C. Roe of Dover as president. Clerk Dickson ordered Mr. Roe to vacate the chair which he refused to do and by the clerk's order Mr. Roe was physically ousted. The Republicans elected an attorney and janitor and adjourned to next Tuesday. The Democrats have continued to do business all the week. They have managed to get recognition from the General Assembly whose honest title is not much above theirs. It is all a part of the Kent county contest which is yet before the courts, the election officers of West Dover hundred having counted the votes and made returns last Saturday. The end is not yet.

IT is a matter of surprise that President John Biggs of the Constitutional Convention should oppose paying the members of the General Assembly five dollars a day for sixty days or $300.00 for a legislative session on the plea of economy. Attorneys usually put a high value upon any service they render and they favor big fees as a rule especially among their fraternity. The sum named is not too large for the class of men who should be elected legislators though the body should be enlarged as Mr. Biggs suggested.

NOTWITHSTANDING the criticism from interested politicians the Constitutional Convention is doing excellent work. There is no danger of their "legislating" too much, there being ample time for cutting out any matter really pertaining to the General Assembly. The cutting off the "legislative divorce court" and the curtailing of corporation charters in which certain lobyists around Dover have had great interest, will be reforms with a big R. The people have confidence and hope in the work of the Convention.

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, editor of the "State Sentinel," was fined ten dollars and costs yesterday morning by the court he having plead guilty to libeling Washington Hastings in his paper during the campaign. Mr. Roberts was represented by able counsel who vainly tried to quash the indictment and then asked the mercy of the court, pleading guilty to the surprise of everyone. The light fine is due to the pleas of indulgence asked and is a complete vindication of Mr. Hastings whose defence of his good name is commendable. For over a year past the "Sentinel" has libeled public men who would not endorse its peculiar politics, and more than any other agency it has been instrumental by misrepresentations, to which it pleads guilty in this case, of dividing the Republican Party, prejudicing the minds of the public by its false and unfounded charges. "The heat of a campaign" does not justify misrepresentation and further attacks by Roberts and men of his class upon the character and reputation of good citizens should meet with more than nominal conviction.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Messrs. Ward and Hayes will ask for an other writ of Mandamus to compel the board of canvass of Kent county to count all the votes cast. In the mean time the Democrats have organized the Levy Court as they did the Senate and House of the General Assembly and J. M. Arthurs, of Kenton, the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer, has assumed that office. The county collectors have been named, Bob Powell who ran away to Philadelphia to prevent citizens of Dover from paying their taxes, heading the list.

And now State Senator Pyle proposes by a bill introduced in the Senate that the Democrats shall take charge and hold the Republican primaries in the city of Wilmington. He wants the gang which stuffed the ballot boxes for him last summer so that a contest was made against his nomination shall have a finger in the Republican pie. It remains to be seen how far partisan politics will go.

How easy it is to be mistaken. Friday's "Morning News" in the very interesting account of the visit of our Statesmen to Farnhurst quotes ex-Gov. Robert J. Reynolds as saying that he "was proud of having appointed the first trustees of the institution," and "while he had not voted for the bill in the Legislature he had used his influence to send a man from his hundred who would vote for the bill." The Assembly of 1889 purchased Farnhurst and the first trustees were named in the bill, the editor of the TRANSCRIPT having drawn and offered the amendments making this provision and giving to the State the first non-partisan officials of any State institution. About 600 Democrats of Kent county have been accused of voting for Wm. E. Davis, who represented Gov. Reynold's hundred, and the other Republicans in the county elected at that time but no one guessed that Robert J. Reynolds was one of them. Is the reporter or Gov. Reynolds mistaken?

KENT COUNTY.

Joseph George has sold his property in Dover and with his family removed to Philadelphia.

The 17th annual encampment of the G. A. R., of Delaware, will be held at Harrington, February 19.

George W. Collins, aged 81 years, a prominent citizen and a farmer, died near Farmington Saturday of the grip.

Dover has two councils of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and both are in a flourishing condition.

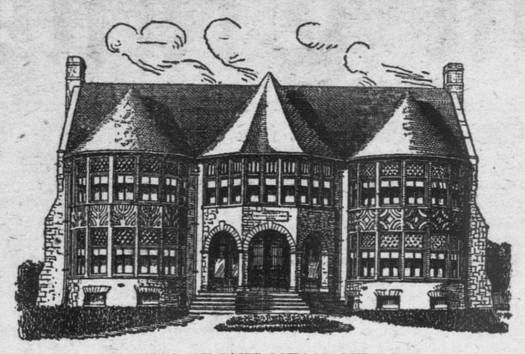
Mr. Jehu Clifton, who died suddenly in Felton last week, was a member of the A. O. U. W. of this state. Upon his death his widow received the sum of $2000 which cost the deceased about $10. He was only a member 7 months and 7 days.

OLD SUSSEX.

Ex Sheriff Truxton of Sussex county, on Saturday sold the Slaughter Beach property which was owned by John Pettyjohn, to Robert J. Davis of Milford. for $2,800. The cash consideration was $600, and there was a mortgage of $2,200. The beach will be continued as a summer resort.

The people of Milford are in mortal dread of hydrophobia, it is feared there are several afflicted dogs running around town. As a consequence the men are going about armed with revolvers and clubs, and it is feared that some of the reckless men may use their weapons on each other. There is considerable excitement among all classes of people.

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



ALEXIS I. DU PONT SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. SPAID, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column should send their names and address for enrollment.]

When the Round Table was first started, I suggested to the editor of the TRANSCRIPT that we place the picture of some school building at the head of the teachers' column. Mr. Downham proposed that we use our school building. Hence the above.

Our object is to attract the attention of the many readers of the TRANSCRIPT to our column, which, we trust, will prove of value to those interested in education.

OUR MOTTO.

Teachers ought to have high ideals before them. Teachers to a certain extent are leaders, and for that reason they should continually keep in mind the thought, that where there is no progress there is no education.

Delaware has good schools and good teachers, but she wants better. The members of the Round Table believe in progress, and I am sure they approve of our motto.

A good teacher is necessary to the success of any school; but the teacher is only one of several factors that enter into the case. There must be, to begin with, a good school building. Those who expect children to have a liking for the school room must make it attractive. The effect of easy desks, neat buildings, good ventilation and well-lighted rooms cannot be over estimated. They are essential to the child's health and comfort.

Another thing of vital importance to both the teacher and the pupils is ample play ground. School committees cannot afford to be indifferent in this matter. Children must have room in which to grow. Nothing is more conducive to good morals than a large, well-kept play ground. Children cannot be successfully trained and developed in a pen. I am of the opinion that much of the damage done to school property by the children may be traced to their too narrow limits. The boy, who has the privilege of kicking a foot ball over a two-acre lot, has no time for defacing doors and windows with his pen-knife.

Next in importance to a good teacher is an intelligent school committee, composed of men who know their whole duty. A school without such a committee will suffer.

Yet in many cases, school commissioners seem to think that they have but one duty to perform, namely, the employing of the teacher who will teach for the least money. However, the hiring of a teacher is only a reminder to the good commissioner that he has an extra care, one that will last the greater part of the year.

If he fails to show an interest in the teacher, the pupils and the school in general, he proves himself to be unfitted for the place.

The good commissioner will always stand by the teacher he has employed. Even when she has erred in judgment, he will protect her from unkind patrons. He will never criticise her publicly. He advises her in private, and by his kind advice drives away heartaches and sleepless nights. School commissioners of Delaware, are you giving your teachers your strong support?

Then, too, the good commissioner looks after the school building as he does his own house. Everything is kept in repair. He visits the school, and inquires of the teacher if anything is wanted. Next to the good teacher, such a commissioner is the most important in the management of a successful school. His value to the school district cannot be estimated.

If this State wants better schools and better teachers, she must pay better salaries. In Delaware the average salaries paid to the teachers are lower than the minimum paid in some states. In this State the males receive $36.60, and the females $34.08; in Rhode Island the males receive $89.54; and the females $49.11; in Massachusetts the males receive $118.07, and the females $48.17.

No teacher, who has not had a high school, normal or college training, should feel herself capable of teaching in the public schools. But it costs something to make this preparation; and teachers who are earning only $25 or $30 per month cannot be expected to attend a good summer school for self improvement, especially if the school term is a short one.

School committees should make every effort to pay their teachers well. Forty dollars should be the minimum salary, for which every school may have a first class teacher. This rule obtains in our school at present, and the salaries paid to the six teachers, including the kindergartner, average $56. This is greatly to the credit of our school committee who, I am sure, are satisfied that the teachers are earning their money.

$3.00 IN PRIZES.

To the boy or girl, who sends in the best essay on "Birds," will be given a new two-dollar silver certificate. For the second essay the writer will receive a new one-dollar silver certificate.

CONDITIONS:

The contest is open to all school children of Delaware under eighteen years of age.

Essays not to contain over one thousand words. Name and address of writer to be written on the first page of essay, at the upper left hand corner. Note paper to be used and must be written on one side only. Essay not to be rolled or folded. No essay to be sent in before the 15th of May. The contest will close the 1st of June. This will give ample time to study the birds and their nests next spring.

Let every one who intends to enter this contest study the following suggestions carefully:

Learn all about birds you can from books. Watch for the birds as they come in the spring. Observe what they eat. Notice how they construct their nests and what materials they use. When you have discovered their nests, watch the parent birds as they care for their young. Write a full account of their actions in your note book. All interesting facts that you may learn about the doings of birds from your parents should be given in your essay. You may also tell us why birds should not be killed why it is wrong to rob their nests and why their feathers should not be worn on hats.

$5.00 IN GOLD.

To any teacher in Delaware who writes the best second part for the story, the first part of which appears in the Round Table this week, will be given five dollars in gold.

CONDITIONS.

Each competitor must be a member of the "Round Table."

All manuscripts must be sent by the 15th of March.

Note paper must be used and written on one side only. No manuscript to contain over one thousand words.

The TRANSCRIPT will be sent to teachers from now till July 1st for 25c. Every teacher who becomes a subscriber to the TRANSCRIPT will be entitled to membership in the Round Table, and therefore, may enter the contest.

The two boys in the boat are to be rescued. In the second part the author is to tell how they were rescued, and of course the teacher, that does this the most ingeniously will receive the prize.

Let every teacher try her hand. Somebody is sure to get a five-dollar gold piece.

THE TIMELY RESCUE:
OR
HOW THREE BOYS BECAME FAST FRIENDS.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART 1.

It was in early June. All night long the rain poured; but at the first peep of day, the fog which hung low on the mountain side began to rise, and by eight o'clock the rain had almost ceased.

Everything, however, wore a gloomy appearance. The birds with their plumage wet, flew with difficulty, and had not the courage to sing. The flowers bent their heads low. Above hung the black clouds still threatening, while on every hand was heard the roar of rushing waters. Lonan's Creek had swept away the fences along its course in the night, and its waters were now spreading over the meadows and cornfields along its banks.

This stream, flowing within a few hundred yards of Dr. Mitchell's residence, traversed the entire length of his farm and emptied half a mile below into Caca pon river which formed the western boundary of the Mitchell homestead.

On the opposite bank of the river, in an humble cottage built at the base of the mountain, lived Mrs. Aikin, a widow. She had an only son who found employment on the Mitchell farm. Mrs. Aikin called her son Willie, but no one else did. He was know as Frog Bottle, a nickname given him by his funny uncle, who had insisted, when Mrs. Aikin asked him to record Willie's name and birth in the old family Bible, that Frog Bottle was the boy's adopted name.

Frog Bottle went home usually after he had finished his day's work to remain all night with his mother; and as there was no bridge over the river near his home, he crossed in a boat which Dr. Mitchell had given him.

The storm, however, which had been so furious the evening before prevented his going home; nor did his mother expect him.

At midnight, Dr. Mitchell had been called out to see a very sick patient, and had been detained by the rain until morning. On his return, he found the creek dangerously high, and the approach to the bridge for many feet covered with water. On the opposite shore stood his son Joe who shouted to his father not to attempt to cross.

To Joe, a boy, of fifteen, the situation was charming. Drift was running fast. Rails, logs and even trees, were hurled along at a fearful rate. All of sudden a great pile of drift came into sight, the entire mass bearing down upon the bridge. The doctor, who still sat on his horse, uncertain as to what he should do, shouted to Joe, "Look! the bridge must go now."

A large oak, with roots high above the water, struck the bridge near the middle span. The beams snapped, and the entire structure was hurled from its foundations into the mighty flood with a loud crash.

The doctor, after shouting some instructions to Joe, turned back, while Joe ran home to relate to his mother and Frog Bottle what he had just witnessed.

"Perhaps 'Capon is getting up too," said Frog Bottle, as Joe finished his account of the destruction of the bridge; "and my boat will be in danger. I had forgotten it."

"That's true," replied Joe; but you know the small streams always run down before the river gets very high. However, we must look after your boat. I have mother's permission to go fishing at the mouth of the creek. It will be a grand time for "sunnies," catfish and eels; and I am anxious to secure our old place before the boys from the hills come down. When we have set our poles, we can look after your boat."

So having first dug a quantity of worms, they hurried down the river which, to their surprise, was very high. The island, which was just below the mouth of the creek, was now covered several feet deep. Nothing was above water except the trees and young sycamores.

The eddy which always formed at the point of land between the creek and the river, was now a swift current. The muddy water rolled high upon the bank, and the boys were deprived of their fishing grounds. "My boat is gone," said Frog Bottle, the moment he saw the river. "I might have known it was high."

"Right you are about your boat," exclaimed Joe excitedly; "for there it is, lodged against those bushes on the island."

Poor Frog Bottle! The sight of his bonny blue boat, and the thought of losing it cut him to the heart. The tears came to his eyes in spite of him; but brushing them aside, he inquired anxiously of Joe whether they could save the boat.

"Well," replied Joe mournfully for he was in full sympathy with Frog Bottle, "if we could reach it before the river takes it from its present position, we might; but the current is too swift for me. I am not the swimmer you are, and for us to attempt to save it would be a dangerous undertaking anyhow."

While they were discussing the situation, Za Cline was seen coming across the field with a fishing pole on his shoulder. For him the boys had no love; in fact, he was liked by nobody. He was the meanest boy in the neighborhood. He was the bully; besides, he was lazy. He was never known to work. When not fishing, he was roaming through the woods with an old musket on his shoulder. Perhaps at any other time, the boys would have been sorry to see this big rough fellow approaching; for he had compelled them more than once to move their poles, in order that he might fish in their place. He stole Frog Bottle's boat when he pleased; and when he was through with it, if it did not suit him to return the boat to its proper place, he would tie it to a bush and go home, leaving Frog Bottle to find it the best way he could.

Now, however, the boys were glad to see Za coming. He was an excellent swimmer and a daring fellow. When he saw the boys, he began; "Confound you fellers! You rascals always have my place when I come fishin'. You can just pull up your lines and let me have my old place. Ain't she high? Why, you fellers might as well go home. It will be a good day for Joe to make pills for the doctor, and Frog Bottle can clean the harness or work in the stables. Hello, Frog Bottle, what's that whimperin' about? Can't a feller joke you a little without your blubberin' over?"

"It's not that," said Frog Bottle, as he wiped the tears from his eyes with his sleeve.

"No; it's not,' broke in Joe. "Don't you you see his boat there on the island, ready to be swept away at any moment?"

"So it is," said Za dropping his guilty head; for it flashed upon him that he had used the boat the evening before, and had not fastened it securely. "Just my luck," he said to himself; then throwing down his fishing pole, he said laughingly, "Fellers! that boat must be saved. Why, I'll need it this summer for fishin,' won't I, Frog? Joe laughed at Za's smart remark, and even Frog Bottle smiled.

"Off with your clothes, Frog Bottle." ordered Za, as he kicked off his own big boots; "the river is comin' up with a jump and there's no time to lose."

"You are both good swimmers," said Joe thoughtfully; but "boys it's dangerous. Let the boat go; perhaps it will be picked up by some one below."

"Off with them clothes," demanded Za; "Joe ain't runnin' this thing just now."

When the two boys were ready, they stepped into the water, and were almost hurled to the boat by the swift current. Neither Za nor Frog Bottle was afraid of highwater; but, as they stood in the boat, chilled through by the cold water and colder air, they began to realize the danger of their undertaking. It was an easy matter to swim down stream: to row a boat against a swift current was another thing altogether. They also realized that the river was rising rapidly, and the distance to the shore was widening every moment.

Joe stood on the bank urging the boys to make haste, and waiting to grasp the boat, if his companions should succeed in rowing it across the intervening current. Za, seated himself and grasped the oars tightly, while Frog Bottle pushed the boat away from the brush. Za's first strokes brought the boat squarely against the mad waves. Again and again he made quick strokes, but his strength proved unequal to the pressure of the water. Frog Bottle saw this and shouted, "Pull, Za, the boat is coming back! The right oar! The boat is turning!"

It was too late. As Za lifted his oars for one more desperate effort, the boat whirled, and shot down the stream with the swiftness of a bird.

"Down, Frog Bottte," cried Za," or the branches will drag you into the water. O we are lost! and it's my fault!"

"Help! help!" came from poor Joe, as the boat disappeared among the trees. "O boys! I told you it was a dangerous undertaking," he sobbed, as he threw himself on the ground. He felt that he would never see his companions again.

MY MARYLAND.

Mrs. Joseph Scheffer, of Chesapeake City died on Tuesday, in her 74th year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cahill of Oxford is the oldest resident of Talbot county. She is 97 years old.

Mrs. Marion G. Paret, wife of Bishop Paret of diocese of Maryland, died at the episcopal residence Monday Morning.

Cambridge business men will form a company to erect a factory, in order to give employment to persons who can no longer gain a livelihood in the oyster business.

T. Chew Paca, a grandson of William Paca, the signor of the Declaration of Independence, and a son of Col. William B. Paca of Paca's Island, died in Centreville one day last week in his 57th year.

While the canal locks at Chesapeake City are being repaired, all traffic through the canal has been discontinued. The Ericson Line steamers have been taken off the route temporarily.

Queen Anne's has many foxes this winter, and the hunters are having great sport whenever the weather is suitable for hunting. The animals are seen in all parts of the country, and as one drives along the public road it is not unusual to see them running across the fields.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, That we, Charles Baird, of the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware, and James C. McComb, of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, have this day renewed and extended the partnership heretofore existing between us for the purpose of carrying on the trade and business of manufacturing and dealing in morrocco and other leathers and all things thereunto belonging or appertaining, upon the terms hereinafter set forth.

The said partnership is to be conducted and continued under the partnership name of Charles Baird & Company; the general object of the partnership is to carry on the trade and business of manufacturing and dealing in morrocco and other leathers and all things thereunto belonging or appertaining.

The name and residence of the general partner is Charles Baird, of the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware, and the name and residence of the special partner is James C. McComb, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware. The said James C. McComb, the special partner, contributes to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the day of the date of these presents, and shall end on the Third day of February, A. D., 1898.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of WILLIAM W. PRITCHETT.

CHARLES BAIRD. SEAL.
JAMES C. McCOMB. SEAL.

STATE OF DELAWARE, New Castle County, } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 4th day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, personally come before me, William W. Pritchett, a Justice of the Peace for New Castle county and State of Delaware, residing in the City of Wilmington, Charles Baird and James C. McComb, parties to the foregoing certificate, known to me personally to be such, and severally acknowleged that they signed and sealed the said certificate for the purposes therein set forth, and that the same is their and each of their act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year last aforesaid.

WILLIAM W. PRITCHETT,
Justice of the Peace.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.
Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds' Building at 7 o'clock
Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.
Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.
Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEB. 6, 1897

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

DISK OR CUTTING HARROWS.

Facts Concerning These Implements. Faults of Some Harrows.

The cutting harrows have reduced the cost of preparing land for seeding very materially. They save the use of the breaking plow to a considerable extent, and leave a finer and firmer seed bed than is often possible after the ground has been broken in the old way. Soils differ so in texture that no general rules may be laid down, but a contributor to The Farm and Fireside calls attention to the fact that these harrows are far better adapted for use in naturally loose than tight soils, though they are being used in clays oftentimes, to escape the clods that would result from breaking the land. In the clays and clay loams they make a fine surface, giving the ground a very superficial preparation, and the soil a few inches below the surface is left in bad condition for good crop results. We may confound a firm seed bed with a hard one. While we do not want one that is very loose, it should be sufficiently so to permit air to enter freely and surplus water to escape. The authority quoted adds:

If a soil is hard packed, it needs breaking and then thorough crushing; pulverization of the surface of an unplowed field by a disk harrow is insufficient. Living as I do where these harrows have been the chief dependence in preparing land for wheat, I am sure that yields have been lessened in many cases by the compactness of the seed bed below the surface. Plants were stunted and frozen out when pulverization of the soil to a depth of six inches would have saved them. These harrows are all right in their place, but their place is in ordinarily loose soils and not in compact clays, where so many are inclined to use them to escape clods.

There are numerous styles of cutting harrows. I do not propose to recommend any particular make, but some are constructed on a faulty principle. As we know, all draw hard. But some harrows are much more wearing on a team than others. Many manufacturers have made the mistake of attaching the gang rods to the pole, thus causing a downward pull on the pole. They undertake to counteract this effect by placing the doubletrees under the pole and claim that in this way the weight is kept off the top of the horses' necks. It may be in some cases, but I have never seen a harrow constructed in this way that did not let the weight come on the horses' necks when turning at a corner, and this sinks the collars, lets the draft come on the point of the shoulders, and the team is not only wearied by the hard turning, but shoulders are bruised. The rational way is to have the pole for guidance only, having it attached to the harrow independently of the gang rods and have the doubletrees attached direct to the frame. No weight can then come on top of the horses' shoulders, and the hitch is similar to that of a breaking plow. The pole should be so attached that no tilt of the harrow can put any weight upon it.

The Round Silo.

In The New England Homestead it is told that two brother farmers have succeeded with two round silos. These are about 12 feet in diameter and 36 feet deep. They are made of one inch hemlock boards, jointed and set up; they are hooped with 1½ by one-quarter inch flat iron welded into hoops of equal length, put on quite thick and nailed from the inside to each hoop and clinched over the hoop. When empty, you put your hand on top of one of the staves, and it will seem as if the thing would shake to pieces and you can look through it between each board; when filled, the moisture swells the boards and makes them water tight, and they say it keeps every pound perfectly good, except on the top, where there will be some loss, as in every silo.

Unproductive Black Soils.

The unproductive areas of deep, black humus soils known as "bogus" lands occurring in central and northern Indiana, and which in many cases "were formerly marshes or the bottoms of old ponds," showed on chemical examination none of the characteristics usually assigned as the cause of unproductiveness. Experiments on two farms during four years indicate that the use of kainit and straw temporarily improved the drainage and thus increased the productiveness of these soils. A system of drainage which taps the water bearing gravel underlying the humus soil and lowers the water level to at least 40 inches by removing the cause of unproductiveness insures permanent improvement, says H. A. Huston of the Indiana station.

Campbell Plan of Grain Farming.

The essence of the so called "Campbell plan" of grain farming, which is just now the fad in the northwest Mississippi states, is the sowing of grain in drills and cultivating it. The object, of course, as in all cultivation, is to conserve the moisture by making a mulch of dry earth. It is claimed that by this means paying grain crops can be assured over large areas of our country where the rainfall is deficient in ordinary years. This method of cultivation is being systematically promoted at considerable expense for experimental farms by the Northern Pacific and other railroads running into the dry regions.—Exchange.

THE PUZZLER

No. 15.—Riddle.

I'm only a fish, to be taken and eaten,
Or else I'm a rod with which none have been beaten;
I'm often a rest; so have weary ones found,
Who, when I'm at hand, will not sleep on the ground.

No. 16.—Metagram.

1. Departed. 2. Solitary. 3. Part of the framework of a living creature. 4. The seed of a tree. 5. Not any. 6. A girdle; temperate, hot, cold. 7. A sound. 8. Finished.

No. 17.—Shadow Pictures.

These pictures are far away from the familiar little running rabbit thrown upon the wall to amuse Baby Bunting. They are specimens of expert shadowgraphy. Look at the graceful swan, with sinuous neck, gliding along the calm water and turning its head coquettishly to preen its (fancied) snow white feathers.
Then here is a most majestic elephant, whose ever moving, ever hungry trunk will give accommodation to any trifles in way of cake and goodies that you may throw him.
And if you are clever and inventive you may get up quite a menagerie of shadows.

No. 18.—Numerical Enigma.

O TOTAL dame, 6, 5, 7, name
Is arrogance, I think;
6, 1, 7, stare and stately air
Make lesser mortals blink.

Wouldst thou outshine, proud lady mine,
Thy fellows? Is it art
Which makes thy spine more stiff than mine,
Thy face devoid of heart?

Wast thou at school some UPRIGHT rule
6, 2, 3, 4, 1, 6?
Did early days thy lordly ways
And stiff necked carriage fix?

Pray, pardon me if thou shouldst see
These inquiries of mine,
But I've no fear thou'lt answer e'er
And thy WHOLE ways define.

No. 19.—Changed Words.

Example: Change love to hate in three changes—love, lave, late, hate.
Change gate to door in four changes; cane to rush in four; rose to hops in three; new to old in three; ten to six in three.

No. 20.—Combinations.

Join (1) an English king and a weight; (2) "opposed to old" and a weight; (3) a nickname and a weight; (4) plural of "monarch" and a weight; (5) a master and a weight; (6) a rule of order and a weight.
And have (1) a southern city; (2) a philosopher and astronomer; (3) one who was 80 years in the senate of the United States; (4) a city on the Hudson; (5) a city of New England; (6) a famous blackberry.

No. 21.—Planetary Puzzles.

1. Which planet is named in honor of the king of the gods?
2. Which in compliment to the queen of beauty.
3. Which in honor of the fleetest of the gods?
4. Which in honor of the god of war?
5. Which in honor of the god of time?
6. Which in honor of the god of the sea?
7. Which in honor of the most ancient of the gods?

Conundrums Answered.

Give a good definition of cant? Spirits of whine.
What sort of music should a girl sing whose voice is cracked and broken? Pieces.
Why is a schoolmistress like the letter C? Because she forms lasses into classes.
Which animal is the heaviest in all creation? A le(a)d horse.
Who is the starving beggar's favorite young lady? A-meal-here.
Who invented the steam engine? Wattshis-name.
Why is a lean dog like a man in meditation? He's a thin cur.
What is the end of a candle? To give light.
How does a tipsy man generally look? Dizzy pated.
If all the seas were dried up, what would Neptune say? I really haven't an ocean (a notion).

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 8.—Numerical Enigma: Edinburgh.
No. 9.—Boats of Many Kinds: Iceboat, steamboat, catboat, sailboat, flatboat, gunboat, gravy boat, lifeboat, rowboat, pilotboat.
No. 10.—Charades: Beat-rice. Co-nundrum. Al-so. House-wife.
No. 11.—In the Vegetable Garden: Cabbage, peas, potatoes, radishes, leeks, sage and onions.
No. 12.—Single Acrostic: Columbus—1. Cambrie (first made at Cambray). 2. Oak. 3. Labyrinth. 4. Ulster. 5. Mercury. 6. Bank. 7. Ulst. 8. Sandwich.
No. 13.—A Wheel:

E
C R C
A A
I
S R
I S L E V O L
M L
N
I D
T I I
P

No. 14.—Subtractions: 1. D-raw. 2. Ma-l-t. 3. M-eat. 4. H1-l-t. 5. Li-v-e. 6. Draw-l. 7. C-art.

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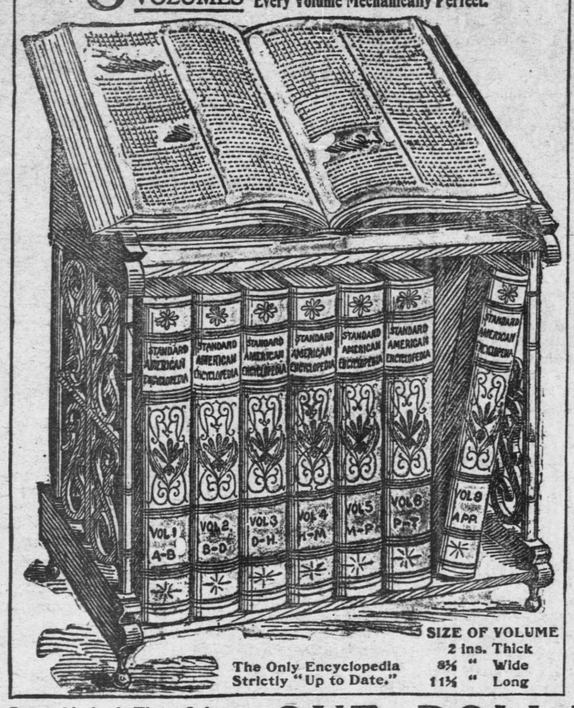

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